

---

In the "Annals of Natural History" for May 1838, Mr J. E. Gray has inserted the following notice.—"Miss Attersoll has lately discovered, on the coast of Sussex, the *CORNULARIA RUGOSA* of *Cavolini*, growing on a *Tubularia*, and has communicated specimens of these interesting zoophytes to the British Museum. This genus has hitherto been believed to be confined to the Mediterranean. It differs from most other horny zoophytes in the tentacles being pinnate like those of *Gorgonia*." V. i. p. 238.

To enable the student to identify this species—certainly among the most singular of its order—I have given a copy of *Cavolini*'s figure, (Vignette, No. 27, p. 187); and it may be useful to add the generic character: "Polyparium basi affixum, corneum; surculis simplicibus, infundibuliformibus, erectiusculis, polypum unicum singulis continentibus.—Polypi solitarii, terminales: ore tentaculis octo dentato-pinnatis, uniserialibus." *Lam. Anim. s. Vert.* ii. 128, 2de edit.

On the eve of the preceding remarks being sent to press, I received from Mr J. E. Gray a specimen of the *Cornularia* from "Weymouth." I agree entirely with this sagacious naturalist in his opinion of the identity of the zoophyte with *Cavolini*'s. In texture it accords with *Sertularia*. The root-like fibre is filiform and tubular, creeping in a flexuous manner, along the stem of *Tubularia indivisa*, and putting out at irregular intervals, tubular vase-like cells from two to three lines in height. The cells are smooth, with a narrow base and a wide even aperture. (Fig. 23, *a* and *b*, p. 181.)

The examination of it has thrown new light on the *Polypidom* described at p. 157, under the name of *Campanularia dumosa*. I have there expressed my doubts as to the real position of that species, and I had indeed a suspicion of its being an ascidian zoophyte allied to the *Vesicularia*. Now, however, there can be little doubt that it is a *Cornularia*, probably identical with the *C. rugosa*, for its comparatively smaller size may depend on peculiarity of habitat. To shew their similarity, I place a figure of it beside the other. (Fig. 24, *a*, *b*. p. 181.)